NATURAL HISTORY MISCELLANEA

Published by

The Chicago Academy of Sciences

Lincoln Park-2001 N. Clark St., Chicago 14, Illinois, U.S.A.

No. 157

October 30, 1956

Comments on Two Species of Red-backed Voles, Genus

Clethrionomys, from Korea and Manchuria

J. Knox Jones, Jr., and David H. Johnson*

In studying collections of mammals from the Korean and Manchurian regions, we find that some previous students of Asian mammals seem to have overlooked the differences between two distinct species of red-backed voles, *Clethrionomys rufocanus* and *Clethrionomys rutilus*. J. A. Allen and R. C. Andrews (1913: 430) reported as "Craseomys regulus" 37 red-backed voles collected by Andrews at several localities in extreme northeastern Korea. On reexamination of this series, we find that it contains specimens of both species. Similarly, A. B. Howell (1929: 51) listed as "Clethrionomys rufocanus regulus" specimens from Imienpo and Sungari River, Manchuria, among which we also find both species.

The series collected by Andrews, originally all in the American Museum of Natural History, has been scattered by exchange into at least four other museums, but we have been able nevertheless to see 35 of 37 specimens originally listed. Among these we find 23 C. rufocanus and 12 C. rutilus. The former of these species is represented by the following specimens; tentatively referred to Clethrionomys rufocanus arsenjevi Dukelski, 1928: Nonsatong, 1 (AM NH 34029); 137₂ mi. s.w. Nonsatong, 7 (AMNH 34023, 34030, 34035, 34038-40; BM 13.5.27.55); 18 mi. s.w. Nonsatong, 1 (AMNH 34036); 43 mi. s.w. Nonsatong, 1 (AMNH 34037); Pochong, 4 (AMNH 34016-8; BM 13.5.27.56); Potaidon, 9 (AMNH 34007, 34009, 34011, 34015;

^{*} Museum of Natural History, University of Kansas, Lawrence; and Division of Mammals, U. S. National Museum, Washington, D. C.

No. 157 The Chicago Academy of Sciences, Natural History Miscellanea

BM 13.5.27.53-54; MCZ 15792; USNM 197976-7). Of the second species, *Clethrionomys rutilus*, 12 specimens tentatively referred to *Clethrionomys rutilus hintoni* Vinogradov, 1936, are as follows: 13 1/2 mi. s.w. Nonsatong, 7 (AMNH 34024, 34031-2, 34034, 34041, 34043; MCZ 15293); 18 mi. s.w. Nonsatong, 3 (AMNH 34025, 34027, 34042); 43 mi. s.w. Nonsatong, 2 (AMNH 34022, 34026). Allen and Andrews *(op. cit.:* 431) wrote of red-backed voles obtained in the vicinity of Nonsatong, "A large series was . . . trapped some little distance within the edge of the forest. . . . They were caught about old logs and tree stumps and often near the banks of small streams." These statements may apply equally well to both *rufocanus* and *rutilus* because both species are represented from all save one of the localities in the vicinity of Nonsatong.

A. B. Howell (*loc. cit.*), reporting on specimens collected by A. de C. Sowerby at Manchurian localities, listed 23 from Imienpo and 23 more from two collecting stations along the Sungari River. We have seen 21 of the specimens from the vicinity of Imienpo, of which 20 are C. *rufocanus*, tentatively referred to C. *r. arsenjevi* (USNM 199643-51, 199653, 201255, 201258-66), and one is C. *rutilus*, tentatively referred to C. *r. hintoni* (USNM 201256). Of the 23 specimens from "Sungari River," we now find only 20, from two distinct localities. Fourteen (USNM 197820-8, 197831-5) from Sungari River, 60 mi. s. w. Kirin, 500 ft., are C. *rufocanus arsenjevi*, whereas six (USNM 201249-54, 201256) from the north bank of the Sungari River, 120 mi. n.e. Sansing, 400 ft., are C. *rutilus hintoni*. Sowerby (1923: 164), although he did not list exact localities, was referring to the same material and probably confused C. *rufocanus* and C. *rutilus* under the name *Craseomys regulus*.

The two species are more readily distinguished by cranial than by external characters. The skull of C. rutilus is easily separated from that of C. rufocanus by its narrower shape, smaller auditory bullae, smaller teeth (both incisor and molariform), and shorter molariform tooth-rows (less than 5.5 in rutilus, more than 6.0 in rufocanus). Separating specimens on the basis of external characters, however, is much more difficult. In our material we note that the tail of rutilus is more pilose than that of rufocanus, and more strikingly bicolored in winter pelage. The body pelages of the two species are similar although we note a tendency for rutilus to be brighter ruf us on the crown and back, producing a sharper contrast to the grayish-ochraceous sides, and

Jones and Johnson: On Red-backed Voles from Korea and Manchuria 1956

Many of the specimens herein discussed are in the U. S. National Museum (USNM). For loan of specimens we are indebted to Dr. H. E. Anthony, American Museum of Natural History (AMNH), and to Miss Barbara Lawrence, Museum of Comparative Zoology (MCZ). One of us (Johnson) is further indebted to R. W. Hayman of the Mammal Room, British Museum (Natural History) (BM) for permission to examine specimens in London in the spring of 1955.

Literature Cited

Allen, J. A., and R. C. Andrews

1913 Mammals collected in Korea. Bull. Amer. Mus. Nat. Hist., 32: 427-436, September 2.

Howell, A. B.

1929 Mammals from China in the collections of the United States National Museum. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 75: 1-82, 10 pl., June 7.

Sowerby, A. de C.

1923 The naturalist in Manchuria. Tientsin Press Ltd., 2: xxvii + 191.

Natural History Miscellanea, a series of miscellaneous papers more or less technical in nature, was initiated by The Chicago Academy of Sciences in 1946 as an outlet for short, original articles in any field of natural history. It is edited by the Director of the Academy with assistance from the Scientific Governors' Committee on Publications and other qualified specialists. Individual issues, published at irregular intervals, are numbered separately and represent only one field of specialization; e.g., botany, geology, entomology, herpetology, etc. The series is distributed to libraries and scientific organizations with which the Academy maintains exchanges. Title pages and indexes are supplied to these institutions when a sufficient number of pages to form a volume have been printed. Individual specialists with whom the Academy or the various authors maintain exchanges receive those numbers dealing with their particular fields of interest. A reserve is set aside for future exchanges and a supply of each number is available for sale at a nominal price. Authors may obtain copies for their personal use at the prevailing rates for similar reprints.

When citing this series in bibliographies and in preparing abstracts, authors are requested to use the following preferred abbreviations: *Chicago Acad. Sci.*, *Nat. Hist. Misc.*

H. K. Gloyd, Director